CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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Agricultural Department.

Farm Work for February.

The days have now grown longer, and our houses have been well planned, the fire will warm our rooms sufficiently on days in this month without artificial light—unless may be we choose to skulk in hidden corners, and leave our better half to rot or to be pulled down and a more fashionable by the next occupant. People who *hire* houses are more apt—they occupy the better rooms.

The best time in the year to cut crotch-wood stakes for fence is when you find them in the wood-pile. They may now be saved at small expense, and prepared for spring use. Posts and rails may be prepared and prepared before the winter is gone, and the wood pile must be made and cut up before the plough is put in the ground. The rocks which were dug up all in the pasture and piled in heaps, should be in fine order for sledding to a distance as soon as the sun has melted the snow from them, and before the ground is bare. Large rocks are more easily loaded on sleds than on carts. Small ones may be carted, as we can unload a hundred from a cart in one minute.

Carpenters should have their window frames, doors, casings, floorings, &c. all ready, so that no time may be spent in doors on this in-door work. Carpenters should stand out occasionally in a northern storm, and learn to detect the secret places through which the water enters, to ruin the carpets, and turns the females to scold—then build the next house better.

Smiths should not work later than eight or nine in the evening, for they must have some time to read. If we had our will we would give them the whole evening of rest and for the luxury of reading.—Shoemakers sit so much and contract the limbs into so narrow a space, that they should always stand upright when they rise so as to stretch the muscles and the limbs at the same breath. Clock and watch-makers should never read anything but the leger; for their eyes have enough to kill them in the shop—they must *hear* their wives and their sisters read to them a very severe *lecture;* but something for us, and at the same time instructive like the Cultivator.

Farmers have no time to read but on rainy days—hence the propriety of their having their bars shut close on such days as last. Masons who lay foundations for buildings in summer have an excellent time in winter to lay proper foundations for knowledge for themselves and children.

Misers should never read, for they cannot fail to see the slanders which all are ready to heap on their fraternity, and this will affect their feelings. Reading tends to divert their minds from the main object of their ruling passion—and it is said that the oldest miser living can mentally review his out glasses or candle all his hidden treasures with a vast deal of delight.

Boys and girls who go to school and study hard all day may play in the evening, if the chores are done.

Breaking in Steers and Young Oxen.

Boys must never be allowed to put the yoke on to young steers. It requires the best judgment of grown men to break in young cattle. If not closely watched they acquire many bad habits, of which it is difficult to correct them. When first they should be confined in a close stable for a day or two, until they have learned that the gear will not hurt them. They may then be put behind a pair of gentle oxen, and chained to them, but not driven about till they have found that neither the chain nor the oxen are intended to injure them. When they have become familiarized to the chain and to the oxen, the whole team may be driven about in the yard, but without any load. At the next trial a cart, or a very small load on a sled, may be drawn by them all.

If this process is conducted in a judicious manner, not a blow will be required to make these young beasts move forward when required to, and in a very short time they will learn to stop at the word of command. When the steers are first put forward as leaders, a rope should be attached to the horn of the nigh one, so that the pair shall not get a habit of running off from the driver—after a few trials, *if the steers have never been whipped*, they will never attempt to sheer off and avoid the driver—they will soon learn to come to him at the beck of his driving stick.

But what do we often see? A gang of unruly boys catch a wild steer after long chasing—they fix on him a heavy yoke "to sober him"—one boy holds him while others go in chase of a mate—in order to bring them in line the last caught steer must be whipped severely—this whipping frightens the first one; he breaks away, and goes bellowing about the yard as if his yoke was a ghost pursuing him. At length he is caught and chained up, his mate is forced up to him while he still exhibits his singular collar. Now the young beasts absolutely refuse to march in line, for they have not so been taught—the whip is applied as long as the lash will hold on—then the club-end is used—one steer goes, but the other is "bad tempered"—he must be whipped out of his will. At length they are hitched to a sled, and made to drag it to the top of a hill,—they are then turned towards home, and with three or four boys on the sled they scud back like lightning to the cow-yard gate, ready to take a new heat.

If their ribs are not broken in this process, their noses are often beaten till wens grow on them and utterly ruin the animals for service. They have now acquired a habit of running when they please in their gear, and it will be twice as much labor to break them in as if they had never been yoked.

Much care should be taken that neither steers nor oxen be over driven in the warm days which we often have in February.—We have known more cattle injured at that season than in June, when they had become used to the summer heat.

Woburn and Bedford Hogs.---Inquiry.

Mr. Editor,—Will some of your correspondents tell us the difference between the Woburn and the Bedford hog? I might rather perhaps ask if they be not identically the same In travelling from Liverpool to London, you come to and pass the beautiful village of Woburn, in the centre of the Duke of Bedford's estate, in Bedfordshire, and in sight, on an eminence, is the castle of the Duke of Bedford, called Woburn Palace. His eldest son, is, by courtesy, the Marquis of Woburn. It is probable these hogs are the same, bearing only two names used indifferently, as the Bakewell sheep and cattle are called the Bakewell, the Dishley and the Leicester—Bakewell being the name of the breeder—Dishley the name of his place, and that being in Leicestershire. [American Farmer. INQUIRER.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING GUNPOWDER. Mr. Mayer, mining superintendent at Gengenback, in the Duchy of Baden has discovered that colophonium (resin) mixed with gunpowder in the proportion of one ounce to a pound, doubles the strength of the powder, so that in blasting one ounce may be used instead of two, and with greater effect. The gunpowder and resin should be intimately blended. Mr. Mayer made this discovery accidentally from putting a piece of paper on which there happened to be some sealing wax into his gun, as wadding, when, on his firing the gun, the effect being as if he had used a double charge, he was knocked down by the recoil. This he imputed to the resin.

TO CURE SCRATCHES ON A HORSE.—Wash the legs in warm strong soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure the worst case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Subscribers---Plaster.

CONCORD, Jan. 23, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—I cannot resist the temptation to be a little sociable with my pen and ink, and give you an account of my success in procuring subscribers for the Cultivator. I called at one of my neighbors, a few mornings since, provided with the "last number" of your "*valuable*" paper; (a qualification as hackneyed as true,) and after bidding him good morning, enquired if he would like to subscribe for the Cultivator. I told him my authority for asking the question, and that I had taken the paper nearly a year, and liked it very much. He said, "tis the agricultural paper is it?" The same, sir, I replied, and spread it before him. But the brilliant array of implements in the foreground of the embellishment, with the interesting commencement of a revolution in the centre, which might affect the destinies of millions (of insects) seemed to have but few charms for him; and I thought too, those houses occupying such beautiful situations, appeared to him rather as the mansions of the arrogant and wealthy, than as the comfortable residences of intelligent and independent husbandmen. He glanced from the pictorial to the reading matter, and pronounced a verdict which betrayed his ignorance: "I don't want your *great folks*," a compliment for you, sir, by the way,) "to tell me how to carry on my farm; if I've got a piece of land I don't know what to do with, I'll go to your father or somebody else that knows." I told him the editor of the Cultivator was not one of the "great men" by any means, and only made pretensions to being a practical farmer, a character which I thought he fully sustained, and came honestly by, as he had served a regular apprenticeship at the ploughtail, and other honorable situations. With much beside I tried to convince my friend his farm was susceptible of more improvement than he was probably aware; that much of his lowland, which yielded grass of such inferior quality, would by proper management produce that in abundance of the highest value, and urged it as an argument why he should immediately subscribe for a paper on these considerations he might rely. "As for improving the low land," said he. "I ploughed up a considerable of a piece last spring, and sowed it with oats and grass seed; there didn't *much of the grass catch to be sure* but the flood this winter has carried all that off, and the soil with it." The Cultivator, said I, would have advised you to have dealt quite differently with it; you should have ploughed it in September, spread on a little manure, and sowed your grass seed then with some rye, which would tend to land the soil and secure it from the flood. But I lost all my persuasion on my obstinate neighbor; his ignorance and prejudice were walls of brass, through which the shafts of truth and reason could not enter. I told him the papaper was worth two dollars a year for the general news it contained, but as he had *never taken a paper*, he knew not how to appreciate the assertion, and the idea that those *great folks* wanted to teach him how to "farm it," made him decidedly negative to all my proposals.

And this too was a man in possession of a farm capable of the highest improvement, containing acres unproductive, which with scientific culture, would become "treasures on earth" that he need never lay "*up*," but only lay *down* when necessary.

These few remarks, sir, have been written rather hastily, and with some regret that your agent has been so unsuccessful thus far; but I hope the times will change, and it will be considered important yet that farmers should read and study as well as those who belong to other and less honorable professions.

As I have a little room, I beg leave to enquire how and to what soils gypsum should be applied. Sir H. Davy believed it to be a constituent in all vegetables, and therefore to those soils where it is absent, will its application be most profitable.—For myself I do not believe there is *much* profit about it; the cost at the wharf, transportation, grinding, &c. must amount to nearly or quite its value. Your opinion of this article, and mode of using, will much oblige Yours truly,

ANOTHER YEAR.

We often find such men as the neighbor of our Concord correspondent. "Great folks" are ghosts to them, and they fear to have any communication with any who may have had better advantages for information than themselves. Their vanity is wounded, and they resolve to be revenged by drawing close the purse-strings. Others who think it wicked to read anything on the subject, pacify their consciences by the reflection that they have never contributed a single dollar for the purpose of setting people to thinking on plans of improvement. There is a considerable number of men in Massachusetts who own good farms and yet take no newspaper of any description. They depend on village gossip for all the ideas they may acquire away from their smoky chimney corners and their leaky barns.

But let us console ourselves that old Massachusetts furnishes more liberal patrons of agriculture and of the arts than any state of its size in the Union. Probably more papers are read and paid for here than in any State.

On the subject of plaster our correspondent may rest assured that on some soils it has a surprising effect, while on others we can perceive no benefit derived from it. If he will go into Worcester county he will find that most of the heavy, hilly lands are much improved by it. The plain lands of Framingham have never been benefited by it, and we have seen no land in Concord on which we should think of sowing plaster. This article is found to exist in all soils, and the probability is that it is of no service where it already abounds. We now have land in the southwest part of Framingham on which two bushels of plaster to the acre have doubled the feed and enabled us to keep double the stock which was formerly kept on the same.

The cost at the mills in the country is about seven dollars per ton, ground, and one ton gives about twenty-four bushels. Two bushels spread in April on pasture land, will cost four shillings, and it produces a *lasting* benefit—it holds for two or three years, and the cattle are so fond of the feed where it is sown, that they often destroy all the bushes in getting it.

[Communicated for the Cultivator.]

Somerset.

This town is situated on the West side of Taunton river, about twelve miles South of Taunton, and was purchased by them for a fishing place when they sold the surrounding lands; it continued in the possession of the Indians until the death of King Philip, when it was sold by the Plymouth colony to defray the expenses of the war, and annexed to the town of Swanzey. The company who bought was known by the name of the Proprietors of the Shewamet purchase. This purchase continued to form a part of Swanzey until 1790 when it was incorporated by its present name.

This town contains a fraction over a thousand inhabitants. The land is susceptible of a higher state of cultivation being a heavy soil and interspersed with numerous springs and small streams so that almost every man's farm is well watered; but being situated on a navigable river many of the inhabitants are employed in the coasting business and in mechanical trades. The farmers, however, furnish considerable beef, hay, potatoes and apples for market. They have several times obtained premiums for the best cattle. The Massachusetts ox Somerset, raised and fatted by Mr. Nathan Slade a few years since, weighed 2900 pounds, alive.)

There are five potteries where stone and earthen ware are made; they furnish employment for twenty or thirty hands.

And last but not least are the oyster fisheries which furnish employment for an indefinite number of men and boys a part of the year. The quantity of oysters taken annually varies from ten to fifteen thousand bushels which are sold at an average of about fifty cents per bushel.

There are four places for public worship, one for Friends, one for Baptists, one for Methodists, and one for Christians. The Friends are much the oldest society, some of the first settlers of the town being of that denomination. The Baptist society is situated in the northerly part of the town in a village of about forty houses.

The inhabitants of Somerset (with few exceptions) are a temperate, industrious people, work hard, and are out of debt.—There are a few, however, who are speculators who work little, are out of credit, and this is Somerset and probably not unlike to many other towns in our favored Commonwealth. Yours, E. SLADE.

Mr. Slade has our thanks for the interesting particulars which he has communicated respecting his town. [Ed.

WASH YOUR BUTTER thoroughly in cold water and work out all the buttermilk; pack it in a stone jar and stop the mouth air tight, and it will keep sweet forever.

CORN MEAL should never be ground very fine. It injures the richness of it.—Try it coarse. This is the secret why western "dogers" are so good.

TOMATOES make an excellent preserve

Mr. Colman's Address.

Delivered at Norwich, Ct., October 8, 1840.

We can make room for a portion only of our Commissioner's address in this week's paper. Our readers will find it an interesting document.

The agriculture of New England is the subject which I propose on this occasion to discuss. Various inquiries at once present themselves to our attention. Are its soil and climate adapted to agriculture? Do the condition and circumstances of its inhabitants recommend it? May the pursuit in New England be rendered productive and profitable? What branches of agriculture may be most advantageously pursued in New England? These questions I will try to answer. Of necessity the answer must be brief and imperfect; but it shall be the answer not of conjecture merely, but of facts, experience, and personal observation.

New England contains a fair proportion of soil capable of producing all the crops necessary to human subsistence and comfort, and to a degree which affords an adequate compensation to labor. New England possesses a great variety of soil, and it would be difficult to find much absolutely worthless On the other hand, she has a great deal that is highly fertile and productive.

There are large tracts of a peculiar soil eminently adapted to improvement in itself, and to the enriching and improvement of other soils, the value of which has scarcely begun to be appreciated. I refer especially to our peat swamps—These are deep deposits of vegetable matter, the accumulation of ages, which, in many cases at an expense which one year's cropping will compensate, may be made in the highest degree productive in grass, potatoes, carrots, and Swedish turnips, and in some cases, as experiment has proved, in corn, rye, and wheat. Three tons of English hay per acre are not an unusual crop to be obtained from these lands, and by proper management their productiveness seems almost inexhaustible. I will set aside altogether their value as fuel, though in this respect, within twenty-five miles of a large city, they must be considered at current prices of *ter two spits of fuel* have been taken, the land is still of considerable value to the owner; and if the top-paring, which is unusable for fuel, be thrown back, it will in two years afford him a bountiful cutting of good fodder for his stock. But besides all this, the importance of these grounds, as furnishing abundant resources for his compost heap, and enabling him to enrich his higher and perhaps exhausted grounds, is incalculable. Now the amount of this soil in New England is probably much beyond what most persons would suppose.—The island of Nantucket, for example, is calculated to contain 935 acres of peat swamp, from one to fourteen feet in depth, which is almost a tenth of its whole territory; and excluding the four western counties of Massachusetts, which abound less in this kind of soil than its eastern portion, it is calculated that there are at least 80,000 acres or 125 square miles of an average depth of six feet four inches within this single state. Whether, then, we consider the value of this soil in itself for cultivation, or as furnishing the ready means of restoring that, which has been exhausted, we cannot but acknowledge the advantages which it promises to our agriculture.

Of the quality of the soils in New England the best test is their actual productions. What has been done will show what can be done. The average yield, if we take in the whole State, of our cultivated lands, and of our dairy management, is small; and is often spoken of with disdain by those who have planted themselves upon the untouched alluvions of the great Western rivers. Let us see, however, what it is and what it can be.

With our present husbandry in New England, the average crop of Indian corn does not exceed 30 bushels to the acre; of wheat, not more than 12; of rye, not more than 10; of barley, not more than 20; of oats, not more than 25; and of potatoes, not more than 150 bushels to the acre. But it will not be just by any such results to determine the capacities of our soil. These small products do not prove the inferior character of our soil, so much as the low character of our husbandry.

In order to determine what can be done, we may refer to what has been done.—One hundred bushels of Indian corn have been repeatedly produced upon an acre of ground in New England. This statement will be heard by many with incredulity.—There are persons who are determined against believing that any thing can be done, which they have not themselves accomplished. Their incredulity, however, though it may satisfy themselves, does not affect the facts in the case. Now I mean to assert, that in Plymouth county, Mass one hundred and ten bushels of Indian corn have been raised upon an acre, and the measurement of the crop was made after the corn was shelled, in the March following the year when it was grown.—Of wheat, in many cases, 30, 35, 40, and in one case 55 bushels have been produced upon an acre. Of rye, more than 30; of barley, 50; of oats, 100; and of potatoes, more than 600; of onions, 800; of Swedish turnips, 900; of carrots, 1000 and 1200 bushels. Of hay, under good management, three tons to the acre is not uncommon; and I have known four tons to the acre to have been actually weighed from a lot of several acres; and one case, in which a lot of six acres produced at the scales of well made hay upwards of 29 tons. We have much land in New England capable of being made to do as well; and industry, skill, and enterprise, are all that is wanting to effect it.

The next question respects the climate of New England. There is nothing in the climate of New England which forbids or is unfavorable to the prosecution of a successful agriculture. The winters in most parts of New England are long; and cattle are kept at the barn from six to seven months. But if the season of repose is long, the season of labor and toil is proportionately short. With us, though it be reduced to five months, it is long enough to make ample provision for the winter that is to follow. In a northern climate vegetation is accelerated in proportion to the shortness of the season of life and growth; and nature accommodates herself to her necessities. There are extremes of temperature, which most persons would be glad to avoid. If New England does not occupy the desirable medium, yet it will be allowed that her climate is not surpassed by any in respect to longevity; and our winter seasons are universally acknowledged to be favorable to health and to mental vigor. In most parts of New England, the climate allows of the maturing of the most delicious fruits; and there are few portions, excepting the most northerly, of her whole territory, where Indian corn may not be matured. For twenty-four years in succession there has been but a single general failure of the crop of Indian corn. This, though extensive, was not universal; and this might have been in a great measure avoided, had suitable pains been taken in the procuring of the earliest seed and the proper management of the land. With the exception of cotton, rice, tea, and the sugar-cane, there is not a single great and not be successfully cultivated in her territory.

American Mechanics.

It is stated that a company in Trieste, Austria, have despatched an agent to buy the entire machinery of a flouring mill, and to take it over to Trieste. Some shipments of wheat having been made to the United States from Austria, 1835 '37, it was ascertained by those that sent it, that when it was ground up in this country, better flour and more in quantity was produced than could be obtained from the same quantity of wheat in Austria. The knowledge of this fact caused the mission of the special agent for the purpose above named. A New York paper says:—

The agent on his arrival at New York, contracted with the Lafayette Burr Stone Company, at the corner of Robinson and Washington streets, to construct 8 run of mill stones, of a sufficient size to turn out 300 barrels of flour per day. These 16 stones are now completed, and have been shipped. The running gear and the working gear have all been made in this city, and the whole will cost about $15,000.—A miller from Richmond has also been engaged to go out to Austria, and to work the mill three years. A millwright also goes out to put up the mill. In short, this country furnishes everything connected with it, except the frame of the mill.

The movement is but the first of a series towards an extensive business, to be done by the United States, in the manufacture of mills and machinery for European nations. Already has this country sent out to France, England, Russia, Turkey, Austria, and other European countries, frigates, steam engines, cotton gins, printing presses, mill machines, and all kinds of improvement in every description of machinery; and Mr. Cochran has supplied the Pacha of Egypt with guns to carry on the war against the allied powers. We have steam frigates on the stocks for Spain, one for Russia, in our waters, printing presses for the continent of Europe, just finished at Hoe's foundry, many chambered cannon just finished for the Pacha by Cochran; rifles and guns of all kinds on the way to France; American cotton just finished, and put up by an American in Manchester, and in fact all sorts of machinery making, and to be made, for the old world, by the enterprising, industrious, and ingenious artizans of the new world.

RICE is often over-boiled. It never should be boiled in more water than it will absorb while boiling. Put two cups of rice in three cups of water, and in eight minutes after it commences boiling, it is done.

SWEET OR OLIVE OIL is a *certain* cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Be prepared for War.

All nations should strive to maintain peace with their neighbors, and peace is the interest of all. The world may yet become so enlightened that all will acknowledge the advantages of peace, but this is not the case at present and therefore we should act upon the old maxim to be ever prepared for war.

Some of our politicians profess to doubt that there is any probability of a war with Britain; for, say they, it is her interest to be at peace with us—we are her best customer, and she knows too well the advantages of our trade to set herself in hostile array against us. On the other hand it is said that Britain is always ready for war and that she is always quarrelling with some one—that she counts not the cost of war whenever she has a favorite object in view, and that she never has feared to make war occasionally with her best friends.

By the last accounts from the East Britain seems in a fair way to bring the Chinese to her own terms, and she will have but little more fighting in the Mediterranean. Her hands will soon be at liberty therefore and she may possibly turn more of her attention to this western world. She has succeeded in making the great majority of her own population believe that she is in the right on the boundary question—her Minister at Washington has grown so bold as to avow that the seizing of the steamer Caroline in one of our harbors and burning her was the act of his own government and not of lawless desperadoes from the Canadian shore.

In regard to the boundary the government well knew and admitted that the disputed territory was our territory, but she has kept possession so long she is loth to part with it—she wants to make a road across it from Province to Province and she begins to doubt whether she has not a legal right to [illegible]. [illegible] should as [illegible] to extend her dominions—and then we should recollect that she is ever as ready to contend with an adversary who is unprepared as with one who has his armor ready for battle.

Under such circumstances what should be the policy of a nation situated as we are? Shall we still suffer our harbors to remain unprotected lest preparation for defence might look like war? Shall we cease to build ships in proportion as our commerce is extended lest they come in collision with the British navy? Shall we by reducing the duties on British goods and impoverishing our treasury coax that nation to be a little more clever and to have some little regard to our rights? Or shall we imitate the policy of 1812—declare war and then begin to arm and to think of defending ourselves?

There is no advantage to be gained in being the first to declare war unless we intend to imitate the ancient British policy of seizing all the property we can find before our enemy is aware [illegible] that British property as well as American is to be found in every sea and that the fear of losing this will have far greater effect than the fear of losing our friendship to keep our neighbor on the right side of the hedge. If private property must be sacrificed at sea we should take especial care that the whole loss shall not be ours.

In short while peace is our interest we must be prepared for war. Our navy at present is not sufficient to protect our commerce even in times of general peace. It is madness to delay until negociation is carried so far that we feel bound to declare war though we may not have a frigate in our waters. In 1812 the argument was, "if we build frigates the British will take them all for they rule the seas." None will be found now to advocate such a doctrine; yet a majority of us are content to see our treasury empty—our energies slumbering—our property at the mercy of a powerful neighbor whom we occasionally threaten to drive by force from our territory which he still keeps in his possession!

New Publications.

The seventh edition of 'The House I Live In,' is just published by George W. Light, No. 1 Cornhill. The title of this little work does not sufficiently indicate the very interesting and instructive matter contained in its pages. The author, Dr. Alcott, here describes in a very clear and concise manner the anatomy of the human [illegible]

LIFE OF CLARKE. [illegible] Clarke, an [illegible] of much [illegible] resided [illegible] Boston—he was in St. Petersburgh [illegible] He [illegible] in a plain unaffected style. Published by George W. Light, No. 1 Cornhill.

Bailing of McLeod.

We understand that the required bail in this case was given yesterday by Messrs. Brotherton of Queenston, and Buell of Lockport, and McLeod was forthwith discharged from custody.— We learn in addition that an attempt is to be made [illegible] a very numerous band of armed men—[illegible] say two or three hundred—[illegible] forcibly [illegible] him to jail, where he is to be confined. The [illegible] of this disorderly proceeding is, to afford the [illegible] of the Caroline an opportunity to arrest McLeod for the destruction of that boat, and thereby [illegible] on this side of the river. We hope this [illegible] to be exaggerated, but if true [illegible] should be lost in [illegible] and [illegible] and ample manner, the supremacy of the laws. The propriety of admitting McLeod to bail at all, under the circumstances, we will not stop to discuss, but the proper legal authority having decided in favor of so doing, and bail having been legally entered, those who have restrained and [illegible] him by lawless violence should be punished and severely punished. [Buffalo Com. Adv.

HORRIBLE. One day last week a child was most horribly mutilated in Philadelphia by a number of dogs that attacked him in the street.

Farmers' Meeting in the State House.

On Thursday evening agreeably to adjournment about three hundred farmers had a very agreeable meeting and discoursed on the subject of stock. The Hon. Daniel P. King presided. Mr. Putnam of Danvers, who was chosen Secretary at a previous meeting, was in his place.

The Commissioner enumerated the most noted breeds of neat stock raised in our own country and adverted to some of the English breeds.—He spoke of our Devons, or red cattle, of the Ayrshires which are noted for their small bones, small horns, and long slender necks. He considered the Yorkshire breed coarse and not much improved—said the Holderness breed came from Holland. He thought the Herefords were coming more into favor in England than they have formerly been. He thought the short horn Durhams not so good as some for milk. He spoke of the Oakes cow of Danvers which had given milk enough for 19 lbs. of butter in a week, and had for several weeks in succession given enough for 16 lbs.

Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, gave us quite an interesting and amusing account of his select stock which he names the Cream Pot breed.—He said that in 1819, admiring many points in the short horn Durham breed, he thought he could find some of our natives which would produce a profitable cross—he examined the best native stock in several parts of the country—at length he found a cow, from Groton, which suited him—she was considered a native and had the marks of the Devons—she had a calf by the noted imported bull Celebs—from these two animals he traces his stock of fifty head.

Col. Jaques has been casting off all the individuals which did not suit him, and by retaining those only which did, he says he is now able "to breed to order." He has truly some fine stock and he produced some of the cream which was gathered the day before and he churned it to butter in one minute in a bowl in presence of the whole assembly. The cream was very thick and there seemed to be no buttermilk of any consequence to be separated from the butter. Col. J. says one hundred pounds of cream will produce ninety-five pounds of butter. The Colonel has undoubtedly got on the right track and having pursued it for many years and kept his favorites from intermixture with spurious cattle through several generations he can now with great certainty foretell the qualities of their progeny.

The Colonel spoke of the different kinds of sheep which have been imported—he has no good opinion of the Saxons—thinks the Merinos best for wool and the South Downs better for mutton. In regard to horses he thought the progeny from the cross of the race-horse and the Normandy breed a happy one and that our most serviceable animals are of that cast—they unite swiftness with strength and docility—the Morgan horse he considers the most perfect sample of this breed. He said people had much improved their breeds of swine of late, and that this could be done with much ease and in a short time compared with improvements in neat stock.

Col. Jaques spoke particularly in favor of the [illegible] Watertown has introduced on his farm. He said Mr. Cushing had imported and given away a large number of these animals to different societies for the benevolent purpose of improving the stock of the country.

Mr. Putnam of Danvers said he had this week seen in Southboro' a cow of the Cream Pot breed which would yield 15 1-2 pounds of butter per week—the color of this cow did not suit Colonel Jaques and he therefore sold her off.

Mr. Sheldon, of Wilmington, is well acquainted with stock, and he knows how cattle should be trained. He said, very truly, we never need to use the whip in case our cattle were properly broke in. In the ox he liked a long, lean face—eyes sharp but pleasant—a full bosom—straight legs—toes straight forward, wide, short foot—a straight back, not rising, and ribs bowing out so wide that when he could pass through a passage he need not strike his hips.

Mr. Sheldon was for breaking horned cattle and horses when they were quite young—said there was not one horse in a hundred that would not draw before oxen when properly broken—and when a colt was first put to the draft he should be led towards his stable and not from it.

Mr. Jones, of West Tisbury, thought a farmer's life a very pleasant one—he had resided in England and witnessed the improvements there —he thought they could go but little farther in the stock line. Spoke of Lord Coke's farm of 10,000 acres—said he had not a sheep that would not weigh 130 pounds. They consider the South Downs best for meat—but farmers raise much of the long wool for the factories.

The meeting was adjourned to next Tuesday. Subject—Stock and Hop Culture.

Rioters from Canada.

A correspondent of the Daily Mail of yesterday, writes from Lockport, January 26th, that there was fresh commotion in that town in consequence of a report that a large body of men from the Canada shore (some say 100) had landed at the [illegible] of the lake, in a [illegible] twelve miles from Lockport. The drums were beat, the [illegible] and in half an hour a resolute body of men assembled and marched towards the scene of [illegible].

The latest report is that the Canadians became alarmed and re-embarked on board their sloop—some guns were fired on them and one man was wounded.

MURDER CASES AT WHOLESALE. During the present term of the Philadelphia Oyer and Terminer, there have been no less than nine trials for murder; and what is a more singular fact, a majority, five, of the accused, have been females.

SHOCKING CALAMITY. The Kalamazoo Gazette says, on Tuesday evening last, while Elder Mack and his wife, of Prairie Ronde, were from home, their house with five persons in it, was entirely consumed by fire.

THE STEAMER RIENZI LOST. The steamboat Rienzi was recently snagged about 60 miles below St. Louis, and with her cargo will be a total loss.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29. *In the Senate.*—Mr. White presented resolutions of the Indiana Legislature, in favor of a National Bank, and gave his views on the subject, expressing himself decidedly in favor of the measure.

The pre-emption bill was again taken up, and Mr. Clay concluded his speech. Several other Senators spoke briefly upon the subject, when, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, who wished to submit a few further remarks, the Senate adjourned.

In the House. Mr. Morris, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled an act to provide for the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money," approved July 4, 1840.

Objection being made, Mr. Morris moved to suspend the rules, and thereupon called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The question was then taken, and resulted—yeas 79, nays 87.

Mr. Wise gave his views at some length in relation to the public lands, and argued against a distribution of the proceeds among the States. Rather than do so, he maintained that it would be much better to appropriate the money for the defence of the Western frontier; or if they did not choose to do that, the lands might be disposed of for the increase of the Navy, the building of steam-ships, &c.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30. *In the Senate.* Mr. Rives took his seat—also Mr. Tallmadge.

Mr. Calhoun made a long speech upon the subject of the public lands—in the course of which, he referred to Mr. Mangum, under considerable excitement.

Mr. Webster afterwards took the floor, and replied to the arguments of Mr. Calhoun, in a brief speech.

In the House. A resolution offered by Mr. Pickins, and amended on the motion of Mr. Adams, calling for information as to the seizures or search of American vessels by British cruisers, on the coast of Africa; and also calling for correspondence on the subject of the foreign slave trade, and particularly for Mr. Consul Trist's correspondence with the government, was adopted.

The Treasury Note Bill being the subject for debate, Mr. Jenifer addressed the House. He was followed by Mr. Vanderpoel, who gave way for Mr. Cushing, who made some explation relating to the New England policy and the tariff.

Mr. V. has the floor for Monday, and several other gentlemen yet claim to be heard on this subject, before the bill can be reported.

The Senate, on Monday, was occupied on the subject of distributing the proceeds of the public lands.

The House is still debating on the Treasury note bill, and several members are yet to speak. Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, made some explanations of his views in regard to a tariff. He said he would state what he believed to be the wish of New England—that the people wanted a discriminating Tariff, sufficient to pay the expenses of the government. He said some members from the South were opposed to duties on silks and wines—that he should not insist on taxing these if the South would be better pleased to lay the heavier duties on other articles such as are manufactured at the North—he was not for a high Tariff—he was willing to tax wines and silks, and thought they ought to be taxed, but if it would consolidate the South he would consent not to tax these articles.

On Tuesday the Senate brought to a close the debates on the bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States — the amendments to the bill were all voted out and the original passed by a very handsome majority, 31 to 19. Before the bill passed, Mr. Hubbard of N. H. spoke about two hours against it and stated the strong probability of a war with England, in which event the resource from these lands would be wanted. [illegible] thought the new [illegible] should be adjusted before a bill of this kind should pass—he professed his willingness to tax wines and silks to a certain extent; and he declared his belief that if a mutual spirit of compromise should prevail there would be no difficulty in adjusting a new Tariff.

In the House it was agreed in Committee that the loan, or Treasury note bill of $5,000,000 should go into the House on Wednesday. Mr. Triplet spoke on the high duties the British imposed on tobacco, (800 per cent.) and that the French government having a monopoly of the article realized 50,000,000 of francs from it—he thought our duties ought to countervail those of other countries. Mr. Coles took similar ground.

Mr. Black was opposed to duties on wines and on silks, and insisted that one object of a Tariff was to injure the slave states. The bill before the House was for the issue of five millions of notes, but members claim the privilege of talking on any subject however irrelevant.

Police Court.

BURGLARY. The flour and grocery store of Wm. Wright, on Sea street, was entered about a week since by the back window, and some small articles taken away. Mr. Wright made known the circumstance to Mr. Clapp, the constable, who advised him to watch for the thief, as he might enter again, in hopes to make a greater haul. He accordingly arranged matters so as to stay in the store nights, accompanied by a young man named Drue. Lest they might fall asleep and not detect the burglar as he entered, they suspended a large weight to a cord, and having sawed a hole in the floor, made a kind of trap door, and fastened the cord in such a way as when he stepped on the trap the weight would fall into a bed of coal and awake them. On Sunday night a man raised the window and entered, as they were apprized by the falling of the weight. He passed through into another part of the store, when they bolted the partition door and secured him. He was found to be an Irishman named Thomas B[illegible], who boarded in the upper part of the store. His room was searched and two chisels belonging to Wright were found. He was brought before the police and sent immediately before the Grand Jury.

DRUNKARDS. Daniel Sullivan was drunk [illegible] on Sunday, fined $3 and costs. Patrick Mullany, a minor, frequently seen drunk about Hatter's Square. Sent 3 months to the House of Correction.—Wm. O'Neil said he drank too much of the "critter" yesterday, but was not a common drunkard. The officers had seen him drunk frequently, and he was sent 6 months to the House of Correction. Jonathan Millet, a decent looking man of fifty, but nevertheless a common drunkard, as was abundantly testified, and had been in the House of Correction several times, was sent there again for 6 months.

The Great Liverpool steam ship, on her last voyage from England to Egypt, with the Inland mail, made the passage from Falmouth to Alexandria in 14 days and one hour, having stopped at the ports of Gibraltar and Malta 28 hours.

ANOTHER VICTIM. On Sunday morning the body of Robert Newton was discovered in the woods near Germantown, Pa. A coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict given was—"Death from intemperance and exposure."

Twenty men, women, and children, were drowned at Agen, on the 22d ult. by the breaking of the suspension bridge, and two children standing near the foundation of the piers were killed by the falling of the materials.

FIRE. The store of Johnson & Valentine, at Oswego, N. Y., was consumed by fire on the 18th inst. The loss is estimated at $2,500—no insurance.

Massachusetts Legislature.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2. *In the Senate.* The President presented the annual report of the Attorney General which was ordered to be printed.

Ordered that the Secretary be directed to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the amount of bounty granted in each year to towns and individuals, for the raising of wheat, and the production of silk, since the passage of the act authorising the same.

Mr Oliver from the Special Joint Committee on the petition of Josiah Newhall and others—that licensed persons give bonds to support those who may be made drunkards by them—submitted a report thereon, concluding that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration thereof. Said report was ordered to be printed.

The bill in relation to imprisonment for debt was placed among the orders of the day.

In the House, Mr. Bradburn this morning, succeeded in getting in his long and long-promised speech on the subject of intermarriage between blacks and whites. It will be recollected that on the question of giving his bill on that subject of a 3d reading, he was obliged to cut it short by his own promise not to speak if the House printed his report, and its having been printed. On moving the reconsideration of the vote refusing the 3d reading, his speech was cut off by a large vote for the Previous Question. The House now breathed freely, feeling that it was at last relieved from the impending discussion. But Mr. B. has already said that he would not be *gagged*—and the House had counted without their host in believing that the Rules of the House had succeeded in this case, and enforcing the will of the House in opposition to the will of a member.

To-day, Mr. Bradburn, having obtained leave; presented some petitions on this already decided question, and moved their reference to the next General Court.

The use of the Hall on Friday evening was granted to P. P. F. Degrand and others, for Western Railroad meetings.

The House voted to have afternoon sessions—except on Saturdays—after to-morrow.

The House got through a good deal of undebatable business and adjourned at 2 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. *In the Senate.*—Sundry petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred.

Mr. Hubbard, from the Committee on Banks, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on an order of the 26th ult., relating to protested drafts, &c., which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Kinsman, the resolves relating to French claims was taken up, and ordered to a second reading.

A message was read from the governor, transmitting for the consideration of both houses, a preamble and resolutions adopted in March last by the Legislature of Virginia, respecting fugitives from justice, which he was requested by the executive of that state to lay before the legislature of this Commonwealth.

Also, a preamble and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Alabama, upon the same subject, received from the executive of that State.

The bill to incorporate the Mass. Sabbath School Society, was read again, and passed to be engrossed.

The bill concerning the income of the Massachusetts school fund, was read again, and ordered to a third reading.

A message was read from the Governor, relating to the militia bounty, which was read, and committed to the committee on the militia.

Mr. Sprague, from the special joint committee on the subject of a recess, submitted a report, which was read, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

In the House. Mr. Bartlett of Lowell, from the Committee to whom was recommitted a bill relating to divorce, with instructions—reported [illegible] which was read and [illegible] to a second reading to-morrow.

Ordered, that the Committee on Banks and Banking enquire into the expediency of amending or repealing the law establishing a board of Bank Commissioners.

The House reconsidered the vote concerning the meetings of the House and afternoon sessions, and then it was ordered that from and after Monday next, the House will hold two sessions a day, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. and half past 3 P. M., except on Saturdays, on which a morning session only shall be held.

The Speaker presented a Petition of the Attorney General, which was read and referred to Messrs Kinnicut of Worcester, Lincoln of Hingham, Peabody of Salem, Bartlett of Lowell, and Gates of Richmond.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4. *In the Senate.*—A message was sent to the House proposing to choose a trustee to-morrow for Amherst College.

The Committee on Education was directed to report on the expediency of allowing school districts to assess taxes. A message from the Governor relating to the public lands was received and ordered to be printed.

In the House. In the House various petitions were referred.

The Committee on retrenchment were directed to report on the expediency of requiring inspectors to make returns of the amount of fines by them received.

The Secretary brought in a message from the Governor on the subject of the public lands, which was referred.

Mr. Tarbel and others were appointed a committee to report on the expediency of providing that all the stock-holders of banks shall have liberty to inspect the books.

In the House. The Attorney General had leave to withdraw his petition.

Yesterday the *Senate* was engaged principally in the discussion of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The House was considering the expediency of abolishing capital punishment in cases of Arson, Rape, and Treason against the Commonwealth.

Infernal Machine.

On Saturday night, the 23d ult. Dr. Henry H. Lawson, the landlord of the Eagle Tavern, at Detroit, narrowly escaped with his life, one of his hands being blown to atoms, the hair of his head completely burnt off, and his body also much bruised and hurt by the explosion of a box containing combustible matter, which had been placed in the baggage room some time previous, and which Dr. Lawson was removing in order to get at a Buffalo Skin. It appears that the box was secretly left in the tavern some time since, directed to Peter Weed, and Wilks Darkes, Bloomfield, by the Pontiac Railroad, to the care of Mr. Kelsey, Birmingham, and as it was not claimed placed in the Baggage Room.

The box was about two feet long and fourteen inches deep. There were a number of pebbles scattered about the room, after the explosion, which doubtless were placed over the combustible matter. A steel spring and a zinc hammer attached to a wire were found. The explosion was tremendous, shattering the partitions of the baggage room, and breaking many windows in the house. Various conjectures are afloat as to whom it was intended to injure; amongst others, that it was made to blow up the Pontiac Railroad Cars. [New York New Era.

Gen. Harrison arrived at Pittsburg on Friday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Two bags, belonging to the Jersey way mail, were found in Philadelphia on Sunday, rifled of their contents.

The mail robbers, Braddee, Pinnell and Thayer, in default of bail have been taken to Pittsburgh.

Important from Florida.

The St. Augustine News of Jan. 22d, gives the following intelligence of renewed success among the everglades.

The schr. Frances, Capt. Cooper, arrived this morning bringing the glorious news of additional success in the capture and destruction of the enemy South. On the 8th, Col. Harney captured and killed, in the everglades, 12 Indians. On the 10th, at Indian River, the command under Major Childs, captured 34 Indians and negroes, killing 4. On the 11th, on the St. Johns, Lieuts. Taylor and Van Vliet captured 5 Indians, killing 1. Col. Harney had to return for additional force, and is again pursuing the enemy.

We extract the following from the despatch of Major Childs:—

FORT PIERCE, Florida, January 15th.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that I arrived at this post with a reinforcement of A and F companies of the 3d Artillery, on the 20th ultimo.

On the 4th inst. started with 42 men in seven boats, accompanied by Lieuts. Taylor, Steptoe and Van Vliet, together with Assist. Surgeon Simons, who promptly volunteered for duty in the line, as well as to act in his official capacity.

On the 2d day discovered a large field on the coast side, and opposite the southern end of Merritt's Island, cultivated last year, and preparation made for another crop the coming Spring. Here I took the passage between the coast island, wholly unknown to any one on board, examining the shore where a landing could be effected, without discovering any signs of Indians until the 4th day, when we came upon a camp of several palmetto houses and one board house situated in a hammock, several miles to the north of the cape, and fields under cultivation to the amount of seven acres, a large crib of several hundred pumpkins, signs of a horse, and evidently an inhabited camp within a week and the residence of a large party for many years.

I burned the buildings, destroyed the vegetables, and proceeded up the coast about 9 miles, when I came to another lately inhabited camp, and signs of cultivation, and the same track, seen the day before, and the signs judged to be from five to six days old. On the 5th morning, soon after starting, rowing with muffled oars, and in a fog close to the shore, discovered two canoes in a creek leading into an island at the head of Merritt's Island, landed, and finding a trail, pursued it for half a mile; when we surprised a camp, capturing an Indian women and child, a negro by the name of Friday, his wife and two children; he says he belongs to Maxy Dell, Esq., and was taken with his family some four years since between Black Creek and Newnansville.

From the negro I learned that I was on the trail of the party whose village I had destroyed the day before—that they had been gone five or six days, part of them by land, and part of them by water, on a fishing excursion to Mosquito Lagoon, or to the coontie ground and orange groves in the big swamp. Having destroyed a quantity of corn and vegetables at this place, I proceeded on and arrived at the Haulover at 10 o'clock at night, discovered no signs of Indians until 2 o'clock in the morning, when the horse whose signs we had seen for the last three days, came to the place where he lay concealed. Having secured him I took his trail at daylight with a train of 31 soldiers, leaving Lieut. Van Vliet and 11 men to guard the prisoners and boats. At nine o'clock we came upon a camp of 34 men, women and children, just embarking to return to their late residence. They took to the water with as many of their boats as they could easily reach. We followed, some wading, and others in canoes which had been left, and finally succeeded in capturing all their boats but one, not, however, without a stout resistence by one boat pursued by Lieut. Taylor and two soldiers: one warrior kept up a steady fire, while the others, with the women, [illegible] the warriors were at last shot, and in the course of two hours we found ourselves in possession of 7 boats, 24 prisoners, 2 dead warriors, and 1 woman and child accidentally killed.

The prisoners were three warriors, two boys, 12 and 15 years of age, seven women, and twelve children.

Learning from Negro Friday that at a creek leading into the St. Johns, about ten miles from Indian River, and seven from Fort McNeil resided three warriors, two women and two children. I determined to visit them; and the 7th day dropped down about seven miles from the Haulover and to the southern termination of the big Swamp, and 12 M. despatched Lts. Taylor and Van Vliet with 20 men, and Friday for a guide. At 2 o'clock A. M. Lieut. Taylor returned with two men and two children prisoners, leaving one dead warrior on the field, destroying two splendid canoes, and burning their camp — having marched through swamps and ponds upwards of 28 miles. I could learn of no other party of Indians, and my boats being encumbered with prisoners, and the men exhausted from excessive labor. I determined to return, and arrived at this port last evening after an absence of ten days—having rowed upwards of 250 miles, and scouted on land 50 more.

Worcester County, s s.

CRIMINAL TERM.

Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1841,

Before Chief Justice Williams.

Indictments against Abiel I. Towne and Samuel Willis—Nuisance. Ordered to pay costs $26,62.

Benjamin Flagg—Larceny. Verdict, guilty. Fined $75—Costs $55, 86.

Samuel Newton—Illegal Voting. Pleads guilty. Fined $15—Costs $7,01.

Ruel Lawrence—Assault and Battery, Verdict guilty. Fined $12—Costs $37, 89.

Barney Flagg — Larceny. Verdict, guilty. State Prison 3 days and 4 years.

Calvin Patrick—Forgery, Verdict, guilty on four indictments. State Prison 6 days and 5 years.

Rufus Stockwell — Forgery, Pleads guilty. State Prison 4 days and 7 years. Pleads guilty of Burglary. Verdict, guilty. State Prison 2 days and 2 years. Pleads guilty of Larceny. State Prison 1 day a 1 year.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Baske, or Barstow —Larceny. Pleads guilty. One day and 6 months House of Correction.

David Webster—Burglary. Verdict, guilty. State Prison 2 days and 3 years.

Stephen A. Reed—Adultery. Pleads guilty State Prison 1 day and 1 year.

Gad Pierce — Larceny. Verdict, guilty.—State Prison 1 day and 1 year.

Josiah Lainham—Larceny. Verdict, guilty. State Prison 1 day and 1 year.

Jubal H. Haven—Violation of License Law. Pleads guilty. Fined $100—Costs $9, 86.

William Hampton—Assault and Battery.—Verdict, guilty. House of Correction 2 mos.

The county jail at Little Rock, Ark., took fire on the night of the 29th December, and burnt to the ground. One rascal confined therein, made his escape—all the others submitted themselves to the custody of the Sheriff.

The wife of Thomas Robin, of St. Thomas Parish, Canada, was safely delivered of three children at a birth, in the early part of the present month. The children are all reported to be doing well.

The number of persons who have applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws in Baltimore city and county, has averaged, during the last four years, seven hundred per annum.

The Natchitoches Republican of the 9th ult. states that Mr. Jean Baptist Faure was murdered on the night of the 8th, by a man named Samuel P. Sackett.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING. The facilities afforded by railways is well illustrated by the fact that the distance between London and York is traversed in two hours less time than between London and Lincoln, although York is [illegible] miles farther from London than Lincoln is!

It would require twelve stage coaches, carrying fifteen passengers each, and one thousand two hundred horses, to take one hundred and eighty passengers two hundred and forty miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam engine will take that number, and go double the distance in the same time, and consequently, will do the work of two thousand four hundred horses!

Judge Fuller of Augusta, Me. dropped dead about 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, in Cambridge street. He had been to Cambridge to see his son, and walked back in perfect health. A gentleman who saw him fall, supposing he had slipped down, went to him, and asked him if he had hurt himself, but received no answer. He was carried into an apothecary's shop, but he did not speak, and was found to be dead. He was Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, and was about 54 years of age. The disease which caused his death was angina pectoris, to attacks of which he had been occasionally subject for some years. He left home Thursday last and was in perfect health till within a moment or two of his death.

ANOTHER MINE ON FIRE. The Pottsville (Pa.) Register says, we are informed that the mine of Messrs. Stees and Oliver, near [illegible] grove, which took fire about a month since, continues burning with increased fury. The vein is a very large one—we believe the Mammoth vein, and consequently must prove very disastrous to the proprietors of the land, who reside in Philadelphia. The mine beyond New Castle which we have so frequently noticed, continues burning as usual, and the craters upon the summit of the mountain are increasing in size and number.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT. The Mobile Advertiser states that a most heart-rending calamity occurred in Wetumpka, on the 12th inst.—The apparel of Mrs. Heard, lady of Mr. F. H[illegible] merchant of that place, accidentally caught fire and she was burned in a most distressing and shocking manner. To use the language of one of the physicians in attendance, "she were burned all over, and some parts of her body were burned to a crisp." There is but little hope of her recovery.

An old-fashioned snow storm set in on Monday about 4 o'clock p. m., and continued during most of the night. The Acadia which sailed at 2 o'clock on Monday, got fairly out of the harbor before night, and was last seen going ahead at a fine rate. The depth of snow on an average, which fell on Monday night, is about one foot. The sleighing consequently is good and bids fair to remain so, for a long time, as the weather continues cold.

LOVE AND LAW. A young lawyer, who had long paid his court to a lady without much advancing in his suit, accused her one day of "being insensible to the power of love."

"It does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so because I am not to be won by the *power of attorney*."

"Forgive me," replied the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors." [*London Paper.*

FIRE. About half past 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in a building containing the bowling alleys attached to the Norfolk House, in Roxbury, which was totally destroyed. The stable and the adjoining buildings were with difficulty saved. The stable was several times on fire. Engines No. 8 and 12 from the city were on hand, and did good service. The fire is believed to have caught from a defect in the chimney.

A NEW TOWN AFFAIR. The inhabitants of a town in Connecticut, it is said, have voted that, whereas the selling of rum is profitable to the seller and unprofitable to the town, the town will take the business into their own hands.—They accordingly appointed a man to sell spirits for them; voted him a salary; ordered the selectmen to furnish the rum, and directed the agent to register every man who bought the rum, and the quantity bought.

CINCINNATI WATER WORKS. The extent of wooden pipes laid in the city is 19 1-2 miles —iron pipes, 4 1-2 miles. 3000 tenants receive water, consuming daily 1,000,000 gallons, averaging 332 gallons per day to each tenant. Two millions of gallons of water can be raised by the machinery every 12 hours. The works cost $300,000, belong to the city, the rent from which in 28 months, was $60,280, leaving after paying all expenses $526.

LYNCHING IN NEW JERSEY. A resident of the lower part of Salem county, N. Jersey, named Jonathan D. Ayras, who had made himself odious in the neighborhood by his bad conduct towards his wife, was waited on one day last week by a number of the neighbors, who, after divesting him of his clothing, gave him a suit of tar and feathers, and then ordered him to leave the place or they would visit him the next day. He obeyed their order, and has not been seen since.

SUICIDE. Moses Vail, an aged and respectable citizen of Coal township, Northumberland county, committed suicide a few days since, by cutting off the veins and arteries of his arms. His mind had lately become in some degree impaired. He left home to visit his son a few miles distant, and committed the act on the road. [*Philadelphia Sentinal.*

ACCIDENT. As the railroad cars were entering Newark on Saturday night, the proprietor of a cab, named Benjamin Whitesnell, in attempting to jump on the cars, fell under the wheels, which passed over his breast. He was not expected to live through the night.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. The Albany Daily Advertiser says, "On Friday evening last, the dwelling of Mr. James Starr, of Henderson, Jefferson Co., was consumed, and three children, the eldest 6 years, the youngest 18 months, perished in the flames.

The Cincinnati Republican of the 27th ult. says that General Harrison left that city the day previous for Pittsburgh. He was escorted from his lodgings to the boat, by a number of military companies. He was expected at Washington Wednesday last.

A COLD WATER HOG. Mr. Joseph Akerman, of this town, has killed a hog 20 months old, and weighing 552 pounds, which has been raised entirely on cold water and corn, never having eaten any cooked or warm food. [*Newburyport Herald.*

ARMY MOVEMENTS. The ship Gaston sailed from New York, on Tuesday, for Savannah, having on board 118 recruits under the command of Lieut. Wm. Mock, 3d artillery, intended as a reinforcement for the 7th regiment of infantry in Florida.

AN EMPTY TREASURY. A bill has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature, to authorize the banks of that State to loan the Commonwealth $100,000. It is stated that there is not enough money in the Treasury to pay the members' wages.

United States Bank stock sold as low as $64, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

NARROW ESCAPE. A sleigh coming in from ...ighton about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, ...ntaining three gentlemen, barely escaped ...ing run over by the cars on the Boston and ...orcester Railroad. The horses attached to ... sleigh were under furious motion, when they ...rived at the crossing, and the gentlemen who ...re in the sleigh state that no bell was rung, ...d they did not discover the engine until it was ... late to stop. They therefore crossed the ...ck when the engine was at the distance of ...out *ten* feet. The gate posts were torn down ... the engine, the gate having been left half ...en. The gentlemen in the sleigh were not ...ured.

VESSEL LOST AND ALL ON BOARD. One of ... Baltimore papers received yesterday, states ...t Capt. Hanna, of the brig Anne, discovered ...chooner near Kent Island dismasted; and be... he arrived at the spot she sunk, leaving the ...st &c. afloat—he suspects that all the hands ...re lost.

☞ An earnest effort is making by the Leg...ture of New Jersey, for the passage of a law ... prevent all horse-racing in that State.

Harriet Aiken, the colored girl charged with ...ministering poison to a child in a custard, in ...ladelphia, was on Tuesday, acquitted.

MELANCHOLY. A son of a Mr. Haight, of ...ene, Chenango Co., N. Y., aged three years, ... burned to death on the 12th ult.

SCHOOL FUND. The Massachusetts School ...d amounts to $450,911 17. This fund has ... increased during the last year $13,318 97.

... man named Uriel Osborn, while intoxicated ...mitted suicide in New York on Saturday, by ...ing his throat with a razor.

The Nantucket Inquirer says the small pox ...er its various modified forms prevails to some ...nt in that community.

... minister in Hartford, Ct. is said to be preach...ng the doctrine that no man worth over ...00 can go to heaven.

...le of Stocks at Auction on Wednesday,

By Stephen Brown.

...hares Bost. and Wor. R. Road, 6 a 6½c pr ct adv.
" Eastern Railroad, 1¾ a 1⅛ per ct. adv.
" Western Railroad, 83½ per cent.
" Suffolk Insurance Co., $26 for 25.
" East Boston Company, $11⅞ per share.
" Market Bank, 60½ per share.
" South Bank, 35½ per share.

MARRIAGES.

...his city, 30th ult. by Rev. Mr. Lord, Mr. Thom... ...Creedy to Miss Catharine Spence.

... John W. Mills of New York, to Miss Ellena ..., a member of the "Rainer Family."

...North Brookfield, 26th ult. by Rev. Dr. Snell, ...eorge W. Hulburd of Johnson, Vt. to Miss Mar... ...Dodge, of North Brookfield.

...Marlboro', Mr. Solomon Rice, of M., to Miss ... Cunningham, of Boston.

...exington, Chas. Clark, Esq., to Miss Emeline ...ghter of Josiah L. Smith, Esq.

...Hardwick, Rev. Dana Goodsell, of East Haven, ... Miss Prudence W. Howard, of H.

DEATHS.

...is city, on Tuesday, 2d inst. suddenly, Mr. Wil... ...lger, 73. He ate a hearty breakfast as usual, ...t and shovelled snow around the house, come in ... in the arm chair, and expired immediately ... a groan.

...ton, 29th ult. Nancy E. Kendall, child of Wil... ...d Mary A. Kendall, aged 2 years.

...maica Plain, 2d inst. suddenly, Mrs. Rosana, ... Nath'l Curtis, Esq.

...t. Marys, Geo. 18th ult. Mr. S. S. H. Parker, ... son of Dr. Augustus G. Parker, of ...

...rookline, Rebecca, daughter of Stephen S. C. ...ecca Jones, 3 yrs. and 11 mos.

...ewport, R. I. 26th ult., Capt. Samuel Buffum, ...volutionary pensioner.

...rry, N. H. Jan. 20, suddenly, and in cheerful ...fident hope of eternal life, Mr. Currier Fitz, ... years, father of Rev. Daniel Fitz, of Ipswich.

...ing, 14th ult. Mr. Seth Bonney, formerly of ...

...ilbraham, 9th ult, George H. son of Mr. Noah ..., 19, a late graduate of Amherst College.

... number of Deaths in Boston for the week ...anuary 30, 29; Males, 10; Females, 19; Still... Of consumption, 6, child-bed, 1, suicide, 1, ...1, cancer, 1, asthma, 1, lung fever, 3, debility, ...rance, 1, whooping cough, 1, infantile, 3, mea... ...fever, 1, disease of the brain, 1, fits, 2, croup, ...ge, 1, sudden, 1.

The Cultivator circulates extensively ...ry town in Massachusetts, and has a ...irculation in every State in the Union. ...larly in the New-England States, which ...it a superior channel for advertisers.

...stmaster may enclose money in a letter to the ... of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a ...on, and frank the letter, if written by him...

...subscribers may not be aware of the above ...n. It will be seen that by requesting the ...er where they reside to frank their letters ...g subscription money, he will do so upon be... ...ef that the letter contains nothing but what ...the subscriptions.

...otice to Subscribers.

...given subscribers that have been deceived by ...presentations of agents an opportunity of ... for the last year at the advance price. In ...erms must be strictly adhered to, which are ... every paper.

...ments will be expected in future at this of... OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

...EW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, Feb. 6.

... There have been no arrivals since the last ...t prices for English correspond to the last ... The public sales are of no importance, ...tail demand is exceedingly limited. Anthra... ...nues to sustain the late advance for the pres... ...of consumers. A public sale 175 tons Red ...ale at $8 37 a 8 50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

... There has been a good demand for the ar... ...the last report, and prices, particularly for ...ties, are gradually improving. Sales Rio ...rcle at 11½, and common, 10½c per lb; ...vernment Java, 13 c; 600 bags new crop ...lo, green to good pale, 11½ a 12½c per lb; ...omingo, 9½ a 9¾c per lb; a small parcel ..., 6 mos cr.

...There has been an active demand for small ...ices are fully supported. The arrivals of ...g the past week have been quite limited.— ...ets with few buyers, and prices nominally ... before reported. A recent import from ...No. 2 sold at $13 per bbl.

... The transactions consist of about 900 ...erican, 14½c; 800 Mexican, supposed 14c; ...mingo, 12½c; 542 New Orleans, 10½c; 1000 ... St. Louis, at 7c per lb, 6 mos cr. The ... from Buenos Ayres, sailed Dec. 5, has ar... ...Vineyard, and is the first foreign vessel ...after the raising of the blockade.

...There has been some inquiry for export, ... of any importance have come to our knowl... ...market is without any material alteration ...ported prices.

...urther small sales of old Sable at $105 ...; Swedes and New Sable, none in mar...

...s. The market has been extremely dull of ...es are unchanged. 19c, 6 mos, is of... ...t, but holders are disposed to sell under ...of a cargo, in superior order, was sold to... ...; 250 hhds Trinidad sold previously, ...ll import new crop do, 27½c; 179 hhds ...t, 20 a 21c; 50 do do, early crop, 21c, 6 ... lot St. Jago ordinary, 19c, 8 per cent off for cash. The sales by auction consist of 30 casks Cienfuegos, ordinary, 19 a 21c; 60 bbls New Orleans, 27½ a 28½c, 4 mos cr.

Provisions. There have been but few sales of much magnitude this week; Beef remains firm, but for Pork some sales have been made below the quoted rates. Several parcels Western Beef have arrived, and sales at $6, 8 and $10 per bbl. The sales by auction consist 20 bbls Western Pork $12 62; 12 do Prime do. $9 50 per bbl; and Western Lard 7¾ a 8½c per lb.

Sugar. There has been a moderate demand for the trade, at former reported prices, and some good old crop Cuba brown at 8¼c. The sales comprise about 400 boxes brown at 7½ a 8¼; and common, 7c per lb; 200 do ordinary white, 9 a 9½c. There have been two arrivals of box Sugars, we believe, of the old crop.— The quantity of Sugar imported into this port during the last year, which paid a brown duty, was 29 978,-674 lbs! and white do, 9,704,821 lbs.

Tea. The effect of the news received yesterday from China has been to render the market more firm.— Importers decline selling at previous prices.

Wool. We have no change to notice in either article. There is a good demand for both fleece and pulled.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, Feb. 6. FLOUR. The market has been exceedingly dull throughout the week, with large additional supplies, and prices unsettled. There has been nothing of consequence done for export since the transactions reported in our last, and Southern shipping qualities are consequently more depressed than other descriptions; some forced sales were made on landing, at very low rates, for Philadelphia and Howard St., and some parcels Baltimore City Mills. The sales of Ohio have been restricted to small parcels at $5 12½, and of Genesee, about 2000 bbls from vessels, $5 25 a 5 31¼ per bbl, cash. The market closes very languid.

GRAIN. The market presents an unusual degree of dullness for the season, and prices have experienced a further reduction since the last report. Sales consist of a few cargoes yellow flat Corn, 54 a 55c, and white, 51 a 52c; 400 bushels Eastern Oats, at 36c per bushel; 2000 do do Southern, at the same price.

New York, Feb. 3. FLOUR. The market is extremely inactive. Holders of Genesee demand 4 94 to 4 87; a sale of 500 barrels Georgetown at $5 for export; a reduction of 12 c on this description; Rye Flour, 3 37½.

GRAIN. Wheat, a few lots are offered, but have not found a purchaser; no demand for northern Rye; the stock in store is held at 60c and upwards; Oats dull; a cargo of 2500 bushels new but dark Southern sold at 25c cash; Corn, extremely dull; a sale of 2000 bushels Jersey sold at 50c cash; 2500 do old at 53c time, interest, both weight.

Hay—Sales loose by the load, 62½ a 75c per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2. FLOUR. We have no change to notice in the market of Howard St. Flour.— Sales are chiefly confined to small parcels from stores, at 4 50; the receipt price continues at 4 37½; we note sales of City Mills Flour at 4 62½.

GRAIN. Sales of prime red wheat from stores have been made at 90c; we note sales of Maryland white corn at 45 a 46c; yellow corn has declined, and it is with difficulty that 48c can be obtained for small parcels; Rye is held at 50c; Oats, 32c per bushel.

Baltimore, Feb. 1. FLOUR. The market continues inactive, and without any change in prices; we have heard of but few transactions, and these were confined to small parcels of good common brands at 4 50; the receipt price 4 37½.

GRAIN. Prime red wheat sells at 90c; white corn, 45 a 46c, yellow, 48 a 50c, Rye at 50c, Oats, 33c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bushel	..	a	50
Beets, per bushel	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " " bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	4	a	5
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Parsley, half peck	50	a	62
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	10

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	50	a	75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	1 00	a	..
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	5
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Chestnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Beans, dried, white, per bush	2 00	a	2 25

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	17	a	22
" firkin	18	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	9
" four meal	5	a	7
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	25
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	12½
Do corned	6	a	8
Do smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, fresh	6	a	8
" salted	8	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	10	a	12½
" Western, do do	..	a	..
Lard, best, per lb	9	a	10
" Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per lb	8	a	10
Turkeys, per lb	8	a	10
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a	..
Mutton, per lb	4	a	..
Lamb, per lb	4	a	8

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	..	a	..
Pernambuco, dry salted	..	a	..
Rio Grande	..	a	..
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	..	a	..
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	12	a	13
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
" " " light	..	a	..
" dry	75	a	1 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, " "	..	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
" Southern, " "	..	a	..
" Foreign, " "	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	4 00	a	..
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" Southern, bush	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, "	2 50	a	..
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	9 00	a	9 50
Peach Orchard, do do	10 00	a	11 00
Peach Mountain, do do	10 00	a	11 00
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, per cord	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do	..	a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	24	a	25
" " middling	22	a	23
" " overweight	..	a	..
Boston, " slaughter	25	a	23
" dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" " ½ "	36	a	40
" " ¾ "	44	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	29
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a	90
Camden	75	a	80
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
" white lump	1 12	a	1 25
" 2d quality	..	a	1 00
" common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	12 00	a	13 50
Good Country, per hundred	80	a	85
Straw	45	a	50

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	33	a	35
2d " " "	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 75

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Feb. 1. At market, 390 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, and 1250 Sheep.

60 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales to-day; a few were purchased on Saturday at higher prices. We quote a few extra at $6 25; first quality, $5 75 a $6; second quality, $5 a 5 50; third quality, $4 25 a $5.

Sheep—We quote lots at $2, 2 50, and 2 75; Wethers, $3 75, 4 25, 4 75, and $5.

Swine—None at market. About 200 are expected next week.

New York, Feb. 1. At market, 1100 head Beef Cattle, including 130 left over from last week, 150 from the South, and the remainder from that State, 85 Milch Cows and 2100 Sheep. There was a steady demand for Beef, and 310 head were taken at 6 50 a $9, averaging 7 50 per 100 lbs. Milch cows were nearly all sold at $25 to $45 each; Sheep were mostly taken at $2 25 to 5 50 each.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. The number of Beeves offered yesterday amounted to about 200, and part taken by city butchers at prices ranging from 5 50 to 7 75 per 100 lbs. nett for inferior to prime—the select brought from 7 25 to 7 75; live Hogs are dull at $6.

Baltimore, Feb. 1. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, both the offering and the sale of beef cattle at the drove yards were quite limited, about 230 head were offered, and 100 were sold at prices ranging from 5 50 for inferior, to 7 50 for prime quality, making an average of about 6 25 per 100 lbs, for good quality; live Hogs were sold at $6, and were dull.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED immediately at this office a lad about 18 years of age, who has some knowledge of the printing business. O. BREWER.

feb6

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the easterly part of Westborough, containing about 130 acres of **Land,** on the road leading from Westborough to Framingham and Unionville, also on the Railroad, with a good water privilege on the same, with good Buildings, well Wooded and Watered, with a good supply of **Fruit Trees.** For further information enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. LUTHER FAY.

feb6—6w*

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of REBECCA GARFIELD, late of Newton, in the county of Middlesex, single woman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to JAMES TAYLOR, Executor.

Newton, Jan. 12, 1841. 3w*—feb6

Deer Island.

TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as **Deer Island,** belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put in good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

THOMAS HUNTING, } Committee.
S. G. SHIPLEY, }

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841. 8w—feb6

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument

IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3, and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at the corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50.— Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument. eop3m—feb6

Hernia or Rupture—Trusses ApPlied.

THE Subscriber gives notice that being acquainted with the *Anatomy of Hernia* or *Rupture,* he will attend to the *applying* of Dr. Fletcher's highly recommended **Truss,** for *Umbilical,* single or double *Inguinal, Ventro Inguinal,* and *Femoral Hernia* or *Rupture.* This *Truss* has received the unqualified approbation of eminent *Surgical* and *Medical* practitioners, among which are the certificates of Drs. Warren, Hayward, and Walker, in addition to many other respectable testimonials, which can be seen, relative to its practical utility, and adaptation to the *Ruptured* parts. *Blocks* or *Pads,* of any required shape, can be attached to this Truss, and changed without delay. The purchaser can be furnished with any form or force of spring, as circumstances or employment may require. This Truss is warranted to keep up the Ruptured parts, and effect *radical cure* in every case that admits of such a result. Should there be any deficiency, the payment will be *refunded.* Persons in need of such an instrument can *retire* to a separate apartment and receive suitable attention, free of *extra expense.* Physicians residing in the *country* can have their orders duly attended to, and receive *printed* directions for applying the Truss, by sending the dimensions around, and stating the kind of *Hernia,* and what the extent of the Ruptured parts—also, their preference to *Blocks* or *Pads*—their choice of spring—whether forcible or yielding. An assortment of Trusses suitable for children. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

feb6—eop3m EDWARD FRANCIS,
No. 16 Howard, near Court St.

Straw Braid Wanted.

500,000 YARDS of **Nice Straw Braid** wanted by E. A. & G. E CLARK, for which the highest price will be paid in goods, at the lowest cash prices.

Framingham, Jan. 23, 1841. 4w

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
No. 2, Union St., (*opposite Ann St.,*) *Boston.*

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers ...

Abdominal Supporter.

Important to Females.

DR. CHAPIN, respectfully announces to those laboring under Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, that his *Abdominal Supporter and Elastic Belt,* which has been recently much improved, will be found to afford the requisite relief, even in the most unpromising cases. It has been favorably noticed in various Medical and Surgical Journals, and has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty of Boston and New York, for its utility, ease, and simplicity of application.

The apparatus can be applied as an article of Dress, to preserve an erect form, and may be easily worn and fitted by the patient herself, on reading the directions which accompany the instrument. Its anatomical construction renders it superior to any invention of the kind before offered to the public. It is so adapted that the springs and pads afford very desirable support to weakness in the Abdomen, Back, and Loins, of which complaint is so much made.

Females suffering from debility of this kind, will obtain effectual relief from the use of this instrument, when all other contrivances have failed.

The Supporter and Belt have been employed in a variety of cases with great satisfaction, and in many instances have effected cures. Prices to vary from $2 to $7, according to finish. Perineum, or under strap, (extra) at 76c to $1 25.

☞ References will be given to some of the principal Physicians of this city, relative to the utility of this instrument, among whom are Drs. Warren, Channing, Ware, Flint, and others, whose certificates have been received.

LADIES can receive attention from a female, if desired.

N. B. Persons ordering the Instrument, will state the case, and measure directly around, two inches below the top of the hip bone. It can be had on trial, and exchanged until a suitable fit is obtained.

Manufactured and sold by A. F. BARTLETT, AGENT, No. 16 Howard, near Court St., Boston.

feb6—3mo

Farm Wanted.

WANTED to hire for a term of years, from 4 to 15 or 20 acres of land, with a **Dwelling House** and **Barn** thereon, the distance from Boston not to exceed 12 miles. Apply at this Office.

jan30—3w*

Wood and Coals.

100 CORDS of Nova Scotia **Dry Wood.** Also, Newcastle, Orrel, Sydney, and Picton **Coals,** Red and White Ash Coal for Grates and Furnaces, White Ash Egg Coal for Ranges and Cylinder Stoves, 25 chaldrons of Swansea Coal for Cooking Stoves, a superior article, burns free, and free from smoke. Smith's Coals, as usual, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, JR., Broad St. near the bottom of Summer St. 4w—jan30

For Sale,

A valuable estate in Charlton Centre, twelve miles from Worcester; being the well known residence of the late Dr. E. H. PHILLIPS; containing one acre of land, yielding an abundance of fruit of various kinds. The house is two stories high, with extensive out buildings, and may, with a small expenditure, be made a very desirable situation. Its location is admitted to be the best in town, is within a stone's throw of two churches—one a Calvinist, the other Unitarian—and is but two miles from a depot of the Western Railroad. For further information, apply to W. A. WHEELOCK, No. 1 Thorndike's Building, Boston, or to Dr. J. PORTER, near the premises.

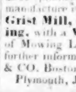
jan30—tf

Cotton Factory for Sale.

THE valuable **Cotton Factory,** situated in Plymouth, Mass. in the village of Eel River, is offered for sale. Said property consists of the **Factory Building,** 92 feet by 36, five stories high, containing 2000 spindles, with all the preparations necessary to manufacture cloth. Also, **14 Tenements, a Store, Grist Mill, Smith's Shop,** another large **Building,** with a **Water Wheel;** also, about eight acres of Mowing Land, and a never-failing stream. For further information, apply to WILLIAM THOMAS & CO. Boston, or THOMAS RUSSELL, Plymouth.

Plymouth, Jan. 16, 1841. tf—jan30

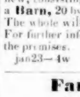
Farm for Sale.

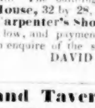


SITUATED in the town of Medway, on the road leading from the Factory Village to Holliston, and about one mile from the former place. Said **Farm** contains about 35 acres of mowing and pasture lands, well watered with springs, and well fenced, principally with stone wall. The buildings are almost new, consisting of a **House,** 32 by 28, well finished, a **Barn,** 20 by 30, a **Carpenter's Shop,** 20 by 14. The whole will be sold low, and payment made easy. For further information enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. DAVID CLARKE.

jan23—4w

Farm and Tavern.





FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

William A. Holland,

Importer of Hardware and Cutlery,

15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Brass Kettles, Brass Fire Setts, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Tea Trays, Coffee Mills, Gridirons, Hollow Ware, &c. &c. House furnishing and Building materials, generally at the lowest prices for cash.

jan16—4t

Union Hotel—Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "at home" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

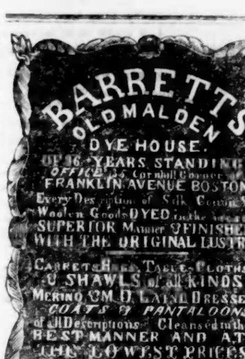
Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.



oct10 eptf

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years. The following, with numerous other certificates from respectable individuals might be presented, but it needs no puffing. The best recommendation is in its use.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, dated

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1838.

Dr. Jayne,—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it.— If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c., without experiencing much, if any benefit.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut Street.

Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic, his hair began to be gray, but now there is not a gray hair to be found on his head.

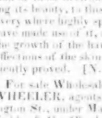
HAIR TONIC. We call the attention of those afflicted with premature baldness, to the excellent "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne of this city. Having used it ourselves, we can speak of its virtues by experience, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable remedy to prevent the falling off of the hair, and to restore it from a dead, to a fine, healthy appearance. We can also speak from personal knowledge of the cases of two or three friends who were predisposed to baldness, who by the use of Jayne's Hair Tonic, have now luxuriant hair. We have no disposition to puff indiscriminately all kinds of remedies for all diseases which flesh is heir to, but when we have tested the virtue of an article, we are free to say it is good. [Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC. We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation. We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved. [N. Y. Sun.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, Boston. Also S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, Merrimac St. Lowell; and B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton.

dec5—6mo

New Strawberry.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries,* and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color,* deep shining red. *Seeds,* inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh,* scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly *high-flavored* juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed: growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture.*

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not *one* ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen.* All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid,*) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 *Merchant's Row, Boston.* ☜

aug 22 y

Stoves! Stoves!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, King, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Mott's Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, continue to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection. Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 24

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand ...

Premium Ploughs.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester, on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100,

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' **Patent Centre Draft Plough,** to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received. D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

Notice.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop,* and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

Tavern and Farm For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Breck, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St, a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Tim and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Plympton, about 8 or 10 miles from Plymouth, a **Satinet Manufactory.** The building is in excellent order, and the machinery of the most modern and improved kind. The stream on which the building is placed is a never failing one, furnishing a superabundance of water, in seasons hitherto of extreme drought, and possessing power sufficient to admit of increasing materially the capacity of the concern, if deemed expedient. Connected with the Manufactory, which is capable of making and furnishing 11 a 1200 yards Satinets per week, is a **Brick Dye House,** with all suitable appurtenances complete; also, a **new Grist Mill,** and a large **Dwelling House,** in good repair, about 100 feet front, and several acres of tillable land. The price will be moderate, and terms of sale made easy to the purchaser.— Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER & SONS, Boston.
BOGERT & KNEELAND, New York.

dec19—2mo

Agriculturist's Furnace.

THIS article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute, that a portable, low-priced Furnace was much wanted by farmers for Boiling and Steaming Food, preparing maple sugar, and many other purposes. The Furnace resembles a six plate stove, with the top of such form as to admit the bottom of the caldron to come in contact with the fire; on the top iron is erected a series of plates which encompass the caldron as perfectly as when set in brick-work, retain the smoke and heated air while encircling the caldron and permitting its escape only through a pipe connected with the funnel. The fire place is 2 feet 2 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 9 inches deep.

One Furnace will suit the different sizes of caldrons, varying from one to four barrels, by having rims or top plates to each caldron.

When used in a building, the plates extending to the edge of the caldron render it perfectly safe, as the only escape for the smoke &c. is through the funnel.

The price of the Furnace is much less than the cost of setting with brick.

Besides being portable, it may be used in any place that convenience may require.

On hand and for sale at the Farmer's Warehouse, No. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton streets, Boston, by DAVID PROUTY & CO.

dec12 tf

Lemon Syrup Labels,

POETRY.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Original Lines.

A winter day! A winter day!
What shall I find to chase away
The dense damp air of a winter day?

Give me a wife whose sunny eye
Shall drive the cloud from yonder sky,
Whose honest words and looks will say
Love may bloom in a winter day!

Friendship may come, with pleasive air,
To cheer the moment free from care;
But worldly friends soon shrink away
From the frost and storm of a winter day.

Wine hath a quick, but passing, power
To lay the fiend of a gloomy hour;
But it lacks the vigor to drive away
The lengthened gloom of a winter day.

A wife! a wife! whose sunny eye
Shall drive the gloom from a clouded sky!
Her will I seek to chase away
The dense, damp air of a winter day!

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

To 1841.

Whereas, unexpectedly this paper showeth,
That Eighteen Forty, without just occasion,
Or any cause assigned, this evening goeth
Into a state of [illegible],
And now if any man or woman [illegible]
[illegible] why Eighteen Forty shouldn't go,
A certain person would be glad to know,
A [illegible] falls due
To-morrow, and no [illegible] way to stay it:
And a certain person, between me and you,
Is certainly [illegible] to pay it.
The New Year [illegible] no way to delay it—
Dear First of January, [illegible].
"And [illegible] every pray." &c.

PHARNA.

Improvements in Canada.

A correspondent of the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph, writes as follows of the lumber business in Canada, and of the determination of the British government to render the St. Lawrence navigable from its mouth to the remote harbors of Lake Superior.

I must not omit to give you a bird's eye view of the geography of this province. Two sides are formed by the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, with their connecting channels, about 500 miles in length, and from [illegible] broad, a country not only fruitful and richly bestowed, but capable of sustaining a dense population in time to come, with a continuous navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 2,000 miles, besides that of the Ottawa, extending 1000 miles, broken, it is true, by rapids.

The Timber Trade. The forests here present one continued sheathing of the noblest trees, well adapted for ship building and house carpentering. These trees are cut in the winter months, and during the spring freshets are floated down the small streams and then rafted to Montreal or Quebec. The months of June, July and August are selected for rafting to market. It looks singular to see these immense rafts floating along, sometimes from a half to an acre in extent, with their cabin houses, and peopled with as wild and bold a set of navigators as ever dipped an oar. The capital said to be invested is estimated at £1,250,000 sterling. The export of 1831 exceeded £1,-000,000 in value, and 1000 ships were employed. A great number of the timber merchants came from the north of New York.

The English Government have constructed a canal, termed the Rideau Canal. This work is very circuitous, and connects Kingston and Montreal by the way of the Ottawa river. It was built mainly as a military work, and to strengthen the Government in the event of war with the United States. The expenditure of money has been most lavish, affording fat jobs to contractors. The inhabitants of this country are now constructing a canal in a straight line from Kingston to Montreal, along the rapids of the St. Lawrence, which are most disastrous to all navigation. The work goes slowly on, for want of funds. When finished it will enhance the value of property greatly, and open a wide field of profit and wealth to the enterprising and industrious—embracing a river and lake communication of 2 to 3000 miles from extreme west ru bounds, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence are among the master-pieces of creation. The number is not magnified. They seem to be so many retreats of the blessed, an Elysium free from the corruption of the world. They more than picture those Isles of the bless'd that repose upon a quiet sea, where no rude storm can disturb the halcyon rest that reigns around. Dressed as they were in all their "livery of living green," it appeared that nature had designed them for a home of repose and quiet; where, shut out from the world's rude contacts, the pure could rest in undisturbed delight.—They are highly picturesque, ever differing in form and beauty. Stillness reigns around, untrespassed upon save by the noise of the steamboat or shrill cry of the water fowl, as it flies for security to some thick wooded inlet. They extend some ten to fifteen miles—locking the St. Lawrence in narrow channels and bays, till the river spreads out to Lake Ontario.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE. The Providence Journal states that an explosion occurred in the India Rubber Factory in Fountain street, in that city, on Friday, by which one person, named Cordelia N. B[illegible], lost her life, and several others were seriously injured. The building was destroyed—loss $8,000 or $10,000—no insurance.

Two boys, sons of Mr. John [illegible], of Yarmouth, N. S. were drowned a few days ago while crossing a pond

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the packet ship North America, in a very short passage from Liverpool, at New York, we have London papers to the evening of January 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th. The news is of unusual importance. The news from China is to Oct. 1st.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

MORNING POST OFFICE, Wednesday Morning, 10 o'clock. }

Our ordinary express from the French capital, with the papers of Monday, has just reached us.

Louis Phillippe's assurance of peace on New Year's Day continues to act favorably on capitalists, but very unfavorably on the temper of the Opposition journals, which continue to prognosticate dire events to Europe.

The anger of the Divan against Napier's Treaty leads to the fear that it will even hesitate to accept Stopford's also, a hesitation that would much complicate matters.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette.]

CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT.

LONDON, Wednesday evening, Jan. 6.

The Chinese question is settled—the war in Cabul is terminated—and Mehemet Ali is thoroughly subdued.

The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and it is especially satisfactory because it bears this great test, it was unexpected, so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail to have been made by the Chinese expedition. It appears, however, that the Chinese question is thoroughly settled—that the occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of admiral Elliott have brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenipotentiaries to Canton or Nigpo, for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain.

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliot, in proceeding to the Peiho river, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese Empire, though some accounts say by the Emperor himself, while others affirm that Admiral Elliot had arrived at Pekin, and had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor has agreed to pay £3,-000,000 for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state £2,000,000 sterling as indemnity for the opium seized, and £1,000,000 for the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself or through his officers has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral, and he disavows the actions of his commissioner Lin. This latter, indeed, has fallen into disgrace, and the Emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they may think proper.

Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed.

It is stated (and certainly there is nothing miraculous in the fact that his Celestial Majesty should be so influenced) that the Emperor is greatly annoyed at our occupation of Chusan, and his Minister hinted "that the Admiral's visit had prevented the march of fierce soldiers to retake the island!"

We are sorry to add that dysentery prevailed among our troops at Chusan, and that the climate was very unhealthy.

The news from India is also of the utmost importance. The Cabool and Affghanistan war has been terminated. By our advices thence, we learn that Dost Mahommed, after sustaining another defeat, found it necessary to throw himself upon the mercy of the British, and, accompanied by only a single follower, had placed himself under the protection of Sir W. M'Naghten. From Scynde we also learn that the happiest results had followed the steps taken. The Beloochees had sustained further defeats, with considerable loss on their part, and a comparatively trifling sacrifice on ours, and had been reduced to submission. They had recently plundered the country in every direction, but the greater portion of the pillage had fallen into our hands. Khelat was on the 4th of November occupied without resistance by the troops under the command of General Nott.

All fears of hostilities from the Seiks are also at an end; for we are informed that Curruck Singh, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of November, and that during the funeral ceremony his successor, Nou-Nehal Singh, was killed by accident.—Shere Singh has ascended the throne.—With the two former, who were considered to be especially adverse to Great Britain, all dread of threatened hostility has vanished.

Our intelligence from Alexandria states that the trip of the Great Liverpool, from Falmouth to that place, with the mails, had been made in fourteen days and one hour, for only twelve days and one hour of which time she was at sea.

The plague had made its appearance at Alexandria,—but few deaths as yet.

Ibrahim Pacha was still with his army at Damascus, to which he had returned in very ill health and beset by the mountaineers, hoping (it was believed) to avail himself of the Napier convention to return to Egypt peaceably and by sea. Mehemet Ali had again written to Admiral Stopford on the 21st ult., and proposed to send another message to expedite the return of Ibrahim and his army.

The effect of the recent news in England was almost instantaneous. Tea fell [illegible] per pound, whilst East India Cotton rose.

In relation to the Chinese affairs, the India papers express a different opinion with regard to the reported settlement.—The following is an extract from a Bombay letter:

Now all these professions are regarded as mere pretence on the part of the Emperor to get rid of our force which is in unpleasant proximity to his capital. The general opinion appears to be that no good can be done till the Bogue Forts are destroyed, and that the Admiral and Captain Elliot have allowed themselves to be completely overreached by the Chinese, and that an indefinite period will be consumed in negotiations.

From France and Spain there is no news of importance. In the French Chamber of Peers there was quite a discussion on an order to grant 700,000 francs to refugees, and in it considerable feeling was elicited in reference to the interference of England in the affairs of Spain.

Proceedings of Congress.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28. Among the petitions and memorials presented to the Senate, were several from New York praying the passage of a Bankrupt law.

Mr. Preston of S. C., obtained leave to introduce a bill to secure to the authors of dramatic works their interests therein. At the request of Mr. P. the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clay, of Ky. said he had formerly introduced a bill which covered the whole subject of copyright, and he would have again presented it, but from the apprehension that there was but little prospect of its passage. He would give notice, however, that he would press the matter upon the attention of the Senate at its next session.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Wright resumed and concluded his speech in opposition to the distribution policy.

Mr. Clay of Ky., then took the floor, and spoke in reply to Mr. Wright, and at half-past three gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House, the Speaker presented several communications from the Postmaster General and the Secretary of War, which were appropriately referred.

The disgraceful scenes of yesterday were then renewed by Mr. Duncan reading the report of the remarks made yesterday by him concerning Mr. W. C. Johnson.

After the confusion occasioned by Mr. Duncan's reiteration of his remarks of the day before, had subsided, Mr. Wise went on with the speech he commenced yesterday, upon the Treasury Note Bill, but gave way, at a late hour, without concluding.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30. *In the Senate.*—Ordered in concurrence that the Committee on the Militia inquire into the expediency of so altering the law in relation to the Volunteer Militia as to limit the number of volunteers to the number already enlisted, and of requiring the oath of each volunteer claiming the bounty, that he owns his uniform and equipments as are not furnished by the Government.

Petition was presented and referred—of Richard J. Cleveland to be released from the payment of certain notes given to the Commonwealth.

The orders of the day were taken.

The report of an order relating to authority to stockholders of banks to examine the books, &c. of the banks was accepted.

Mr. Hubbard of Suffolk, being asked by Mr. Whitmarsh the reasons for the report, said that they were so evident there was no necessity for stating them. Stockholders can now appoint at a legal meeting, a Committee to investigate the affairs of the bank. It would be a great interruption to the business of the bank, and would take up all the time of its officers if they were at the disposal of any stockholders who might wish to ransack the books. Malicious persons might also make a very bad use of the information thus obtained.

Mr. Washburn from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a detailed report upon the subject of imprisonment for debt, accompanied with a bill, which with the report was ordered to be printed.

In the House. Report on the petition of the County Commissioners of Middlesex, was read and accepted.

Resolves to pay for fuel and a petition of the Selectmen of Worcester, were read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Kinnicutt of Worcester, from a special committee, reported a bill concerning the expenses of criminal justice which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to exempt laborers' wages from the trustee process, then came up and was debated at some length, but was at length re-committed to the committee on Judiciary, by a vote 158 against 85, with an amendment of Mr. Allen, of Northfield. After this, on motion of Mr. Kittridge of Haverhill, the House adjourned at 10 minutes past one.

MONDAY, Feb. 1. *In the Senate,* a resolve from the House to pay for fuel &c. purchased for the use of the Commonwealth in 1840, was committed to Messrs. Wells, Plunkett & Crowell.

A Remonstrance of Seth Bemis, against the petition of Charlestown Branch Railroad, was committed to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

A Resolve from the House concerning the Agricultural Survey of the Commonwealth, was committed to Messrs. Parker, H. Howard and Williams.

A Resolve from the House, authorising the Treasurer to borrow money, was committed to Messrs. Fearing, Allen and Perkins.

The motion for printing made by Mr. Hubbard on Saturday was withdrawn. Mr. Whitmarsh then moved that the Report be indefinitely postponed, and this motion was rejected. The Report was then accepted, and sent down for concurrence. The Report is that notice be given of the petition of Mr. Fish, (to be reinstated in his meetinghouse) to the Marshpees that those who are opposed to it may take what steps they think proper.

In the House, it was ordered that the Committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of imposing a penalty on towns for neglecting to value all taxable property at its just and true value

House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Bills giving further time to the Commercial Bank—concerning grouse—an act to incorporate the Lewis Wharf Co. to incorporate the Wales Manufacturing Company—were passed to be engrossed.

Resolves concerning the Agricultural survey of the State—to increase the capital stock of the Ballard Vale Company—to incorporate the Dwight Manufacturing Company—to incorporate the Leicester Company—to authorise the State Treasurer to borrow money—were passed to be engrossed.

The resolve on the Clerk's pay was next in order, and on motion of Mr. Kittredge, of Haverhill, the bill was passed to be engrossed, with the amendment of $5 for 8 of the Clerk's pay, and $4 for 6 of the assistant clerk.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Kittredge, Mr. Lodge of Hamilton; and was opposed by Mr. Weaver of Boston, Walley of Roxbury; Mr. Kinnicut of Worcester, and Mr. Colby of Lowell. The previous question being called for and carried, the resolve with Mr. Kittredge's amendment was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 148 in the affirmative to 88 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Kittredge of Haverhill, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

Indians Killed by Georgia Volunteers.

The following letter has been received by the Editor of the Savannah Republican:

TRADER'S HILL, Ga., Jan. 19, 1841.

Gentlemen: As every incident having even a remote or collateral influence in bringing to a speedy and successful issue this most unpropitious Florida contest, must be regarded with interest, I take pleasure in communicating to you the following intelligence:

On or about the 12th inst. while Capt. Jernigan of the Georgia troops, with a small detachment of his company were scouting between Forts Monroe and Taylor, ten or fifteen miles south of the Okefanoke, they discovered a small Indian camp fire on the border of a swamp which appeared to have been very recently left by the Indians. On further examination their trail was found leading into the swamp. Capt. J. leaving their horses in charge of a few men, entered with from six to ten men on the trail. The party in pursuit travelled through mud and water, from two to three feet deep a great portion of the distance, until they had penetrated three or four miles, when suddenly an Indian warrior sprang up within a few paces of the captain and leading men, and levelled his rifle at one of the foremost—happily his rifle missed fire! Not so with the more fortunate volunteer, the crack of whose rifle a moment after told the tale of this Indian. At this juncture a large and muscular savage showed himself in hostile attitude near at hand, when he and Capt. Jernigan levelled their rifles at each other. Here again the dexterity of the white man was destined to prevail against the savage. Jernigan fired and the Indian fell mortally wounded, but still attempting to rise; the Captain mounted him with his knife and soon ended the struggle. Still a third Indian, (believed to be the last of the party) was now seen, fired on, wounded, but effected his escape.

The two scalps, with two rifles and pouches, a few dollars in silver (found in one of the pouches,) and a handsome bowie knife, were brought in as trophies.

They were armed also with bows and arrows, and were well supplied with ammunition. It is here thought that they were spies sent up to ascertain what openings existed for another Indian adventure.

Should the wounded Indian survive to reach his people South, he will no doubt bear upon his own person conclusive evidence of the subject of his depredation.

Capture of a Slaver.

We have been favored with the subjoined extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated St. Croix, Dec. 30.

I beheld this morning, in company with several gentlemen, one of the most horrible sights my eyes ever encountered. An English brig of war which cruises in the vicinity of Porto Rico, while running from St. Thomas to this island, observed at a considerable distance a small, dirty looking craft, which would not have been suspected as a slaver but from the number of men, seen upon her deck. After a short chase the brig came up to her, and from her appearance the commander of the brig was satisfied she was no slaver, but concluded that after having taken the trouble of giving her a chase they might as well search her. On opening the hatches they found the hold crammed with negroes from 8 to 12 years old, stark naked, with their heads shaved.

The crew of the slaver was immediately taken on board the brig, and the slaver manned and brought into this port.

This morning after breakfast we engaged a boat and went alongside the slaver, and conversed some time with the lieutenant in command, on the subject of his vocation.

Several of the little sufferers were very ill, and one died last night. They were all placed around the sides of the vessel, and as we approached they grinned and waved their hands at us, apparently quite happy and pleased with having their liberty on deck.

I do not regret that I took the trouble to see them, but I never desire to see another such horrible sight. The cargo belongs to a Spaniard in Porto Rico, whose loss will be $60,000. The brig has just fired a salute, which has been answered from the fort, and she is departing for Porto Rico, whence the slaver will be sent to Havana, where I suppose these unfortunate creatures will be apprenticed to Spanish masters. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

MAINE. The militia of Maine consists of 46,338 men, distributed into corps as follows,—cavalry, 1,728; artillery, 2,212; infantry, 35,308; light infantry, 4,881; riflemen, 2,206.

Taming a Shrew.

The road from Amherst to Parsboro' is tedious and uninteresting. In places it is made so straight that you can see several miles of it before you, which produces an appearance of interminable length, while the stunted growth of the spruce and birch trees bespeaks a cold, thin soil, and invests the scene with a melancholy and sterile aspect. Here and there occurs a little valley with its meandering stream, and verdant and fertile intervale, which, though possessing nothing particular to distinguish it from many others of the same kind, strikes the traveller as superior to them all, from the contrast to the surrounding country. One of these secluded spots attracted my attention, from the number and neatness of the buildings, which its proprietor a tanner and currier, had erected for the purposes of his trade. Mr. Slick said he knew him and he guessed it was a pity he could'nt keep his wife in as good order as he did his factory. They don't hitch their horses together well at all. He is properly henpecked, said he: he is afeerd to call his soul his own, and he leads the life of a dog; you never seed the beat of it, I vow. Did you ever see a rooster hatch a brood of chickens? No, said I, that I cannot recollect. Well then, I have, said he, and if he don't look like a fool all the time he is a sittin on the eggs, its a pity; no soul could help larfin to see him.

Now, this John Porter, (and there he is on the bridge I vow, I never seed the beat o'that, speak of old Saytin and he's sure to appear;) well, he's jist like old Dearbone, only fit to hatch eggs. When we came to the Bridge, Mr. Slick stopped his horse, to shake hands with Porter whom he recognized as an old acquaintance and customer. He inquired after a bark mill he had smuggled from the States for him, and enlarged on the value of such a machine, and the cleverness of his countrymen who invented such useful and profitable articles, and was recommending a process of tanning, when a female voice from the house was heard vociferating, 'John Porter, come here this minute.' Coming, my dear, said the husband. 'Come here, I say, directly, why do you stand talking to that yankee villian there.' The poor husband hung his head, looked silly, and bidding us good bye, returned slowly to the house. As we drove on, Mr. Slick said, that was me—I did that. Did what? said I. That was me that sent him back, I called him and not his wife. I had that are bestowment ever since I was knee high or so; I'm a real hand at Ventriloquism; I can take off any man's voice I ever heard to the very nines. If there was a law agin forgin that as there is for handwritin, I guess I should have been hanged long ago. I've had high goes with it many a time, but its plaguy dangersome, and I dont practise it now but seldom. I had a real bout with that are citizen's wife once, and completely broke her in for him; she went as gentle as a circus horse for a space, but he let her have her head agin, and she's as bad as ever now. I'll tell you how it was. I was down to the Island a sellin clocks, and who should I meet but John Porter; well, I traded with him for one, part cash, part truck and produce, and also put off on him that are bark mill you heerd me axin about, and it was pretty considerable on in the evening afore we finished our trade. I came home along with him, and had the clock in the waggon to fix it up for him, and to shew him how to regilate it. Well, as we neared his house, he began to fret and take on dreadful oneasy; says he, I hope Jane wont be abed, cause if she is she'll act ugly, I do suppose. I had heerd tell of her afore; how she used to carry a stiff upper lip, and make him and the broomstick well acquainted together; and says I, why do you put up with her tantrums, I'd make a fair division of the house with her, if it was me, I'd take the inside and allocate her the outside of it pretty quick that's a fact. Well, when we came to the house, there was no light in it, and the poor critter looked so streaked and down in the mouth, I felt proper sorry for him. When he rapped at the door, she called out, who's there? It's me, dear, says Porter. You, is it, said she, then you may stay where you be, them as gave you your supper, may give you your bed, instead of sendin you sneakin home at night like a thief. Said I, in a whisper, says I, leave her to me, John Porter—just take the horses to the barn, and see after them, and I'll manage her for you, I'll make her as sweet as sugary candy, never fear. The barn you see is a good piece off to the eastward of the house; and, as soon as he was cleverly out of hearin, says I, a imitation of his voice to the life, do let me in, Jane, says I, that's a dear critter, I've brought you home some things you'll like, I know. Well, she was an awful jealous critter; says she, take 'em to her you spent evenin with, I don't want you nor your presents neither. Arter a good deal of coaxin I stood on tother tack, and began to threaten to break the door down; says I, you old unhansum lookin sinner, you vinergar cruet you, open the door this minit or I'll smash it right in. That grigged her properly, it made her very wrathy, (for nothin sets up a woman's spunk like calling her ugly, she gets her back right up like a cat when a strange dog comes near her; she's all eyes, claws and bristles.)

I heerd her bounce right out of bed, and she came to the door as she was, ondressed, and onbolted it; and, as I entered it, she fetched me a box right across my cheek with the flat of her hand, that made it tingle agin. I'll teach you to call names agin, says she, you varmint. It was jist what I wanted; I pushed the door to with my foot, and seizing her by the arm with one hand, I quilted her with the horsewhip real handsum, with the other. At first she roared like mad; I'll give you the ten commandments, says she, (meaning her ten claws,) I'll pay you for this you cowardly villain, to strike a woman. How dare you lift your hand John Porter, to your lawful wife, and so on; all the time runnin round and round, like a colt that's breakin, with the mouthin bit, rarein, kickin and ploughin like statiee. Then she began to give in. Says she, I beg pardon, on my knees I beg pardon—don't murder me for Heaven's sake—don't do John, don't murder your poor wife, that's a dear. I'll do as you bid me, I promise to behave well, upon my honor I do—oh dear John, do forgive me, do dear. When I had her properly brought too, for having nothin on but a thin under garment, every crack of the whip told like a notch on a baker's tally, says I, take that as a taste of what you'll catch, when you act that way like old Scratch. Now go and dress yourself, and get supper for me and a stranger I have brought home along with me, and be quick, for I vow I'll be master in my own house. She moaned like a dog, hit with a stone, half whine, half yelp; dear, dear, dear, says she, if I aint all covered over with welts as big as my finger, I do believe I'm flayed alive; and she boo-hood right out like any thing. I guess, said I, you've got 'em where folks wont see 'em, any how, and I calculate you won't be over forrard to show 'em where they be. But come, says I, be stirrin, or I'll quilt you agin as sure as you're alive, I'll tan your hide for you, you may depend, you old ungainly tempered heifer.

When I went to the barn, says I, John Porter, your wife made right at me like one ravin distracted mad, when I opened the door, thinkin it was you; and I was obliged to give her a crack or two of the cowskin to get clear of her. It has effectuated a cure completely; now follow it up, and don't let on for your life, it warn't you that did it, and you'll be master once more in your own house. She's all docity jist now, keep her so. As we returned we saw a light in the keepin room, the fire was blazin up cheerfulsome, and Marm Porter moved about as brisk as a parched pea, though as silent as dumb, and our supper was ready in no time. As soon as she took her seat and sat down, she sprung right up on eend, as if she had sot on a pan of hot coals, and colored all over; and then tears started in her eyes. Thinks I to myself, I calculate I wrote that are lesson in large letters any how, I can read that writin without spellin, and no mistake; I guess you've got pretty well warmed thereabouts this hitch. Then she tried it again, first she sot on one leg then on tother, quite oneasy, and then right upon both, a fidgettin about dreadfully; like a man that's rode all day on a bad saddle, and lost a little leather on the way. If you had seed how she stared at Porter, it would have made you snicker. She could'nt credit her eyes. He warn't drunk, and he warn't crazy, but there he sot as pecked and as meechin as you please. She seemed all struck up of a heap at his rebellion. The next day when I was about startin, I advised him to act like a man, and keep the weather gage now he had it, and all would be well; but the poor critter only held on a day or two, she soon got the upper hand of him, and made him confess all, and by all accounts he leads a worse life now than ever. I put that are trick on him jist now to try him, and I see it's gone goose with him; the jig is up with him, she'll soon call him with a whistle like a dog. I often think of the hornpipe she danced there in the dark along with me, to the music of my whip—she touched it off in great style, that's a fact. I shall mind that go one while, I promise you. It was actilly equal to a play at the Bowry. You may depend, Squire, the only way to tame a shrew, is by the cowskin. [Judge Haliburton.

Statistics of Great Britain.

In Great Britain the number of individuals in a state to bear arms, from the age of 16 to 60, is 2,744,847. The number of marriages is about 98,030 yearly; and it has been reckoned that, in 63 of these unions, there were only three which had no issue. The number of deaths is about 332,700 yearly, which makes nearly 27,-592 monthly, 6,398 weekly, 914 daily and 40 hourly. The deaths among the women are, in proportion to the men, as 50 to 54. The married women live longer than those who continue in celibacy. In the country, the mean term of the number of children produced by each marriage is four; in towns, the proportion is seven for every two marriages. The number of married women is, to the general number of individuals of the sex, as one to three; and the number of married men to that of all the individuals of the male sex, as three to five. The number of widows is, to that of widowers, as three to one; but the number of widows who marry again, is to that of widowers in the same case, as seven to four. The individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. The half of the individuals die before attaining the age of 17 years. The number of twins is, to that of ordinary birth, as 1 to 65. According to calculations founded upon the bills of mortality, one individual only in 3,126 attains the age of 100 years. The number of births of the male sex is, to that of the female sex, as 96 to 97. [Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

FIRE. The building No. 6 Clinton street was entirely burned out Sunday morning last about 1 o'clock. The lower story was occupied by Jos. W. Cotterell as a clothing store, and the whole stock of goods was completely destroyed. The upper part of the building was occupied by W. H. Peyton as a cigar manufactory, and all the stock consumed.

THE BRITISH NAVY AND SEAMEN. The number of seamen serving on board the British Navy, in 1839, was 20,979; marines, 9,015; boys, 4,152. Total—34,137.

The number of seamen serving in British vessels in February, 1840, was 202,-160, besides boys.